

From the Rocky Mountains to the Sea.

A Five Thousand Mile Tour by Kelly Miller, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

I have just completed an itinerary through the middle tier of states reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The territory covered embraces Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, making a zone two states deep, two hundred miles in latitude and two thousand to the main. It had previously been my good fortune to visit all sections of the United States north and south where colored people are found in considerable numbers and to make observations and receive impressions of the racial situation. My recent itinerary was purposely planned in order to study certain peculiarities of the critical zone of states forming the border region between the north and the south.

GRATITUDE EXPRESSER.

I want to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the people everywhere for the hospitable reception and generous appreciation all along the line. The message which I had to deliver was everywhere received by the people gladly. Immediately upon the closing of Howard University, on the 26th of May, I entered upon this tour with several objects in view. In the first place, I had received a number of invitations to deliver commencement addresses and lectures before schools and colleges and other organizations. I was able to accept only such of these invitations as could be arranged into a smooth and regular itinerary within the region covered. My stated engagements were in Kansas City, Kans., Kansas City, Mo., Quidaro, Kans., Lawrence, Kans., Topeka, Kans., Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colorado, Des Moines, Iowa, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md. The necessary limits of this article will not permit me to give in detail my impression of the several communities visited. The reader must therefore be content with a more general view covering the entire zone. I had previously visited different cities within this section and previous observation and reflection serve to confirm and strengthen recent impressions.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

In the second place, my object was to call attention of the people to the significance and importance of Howard University as a national institution for the higher and professional education of colored youth. I found graduates and former pupils of Howard University in every city who were filling the higher stations as ministers of the Gospel, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, editors, school teachers and workers for the general uplift of the people. The world at large has but a faint idea of the wide-spread influence and power of this institution. It is only when one travels all over the United States as I have had the good fortune to do, and meets with the men and women who stand in the high places of authority and leadership, and notes that a large proportion of the outstanding leaders of the race are products of Howard University that he gains an adequate conception of this institution as a great National Negro University. It is the purpose of the University to focus the loyalty and enthusiastic of her three thousand graduates and fifteen thousand sometime pupils about their alma mater and to utilize their potentiality and power in developing and fostering the greater uplift of the people. I held various conferences with these graduates and organizers of local Alumni Associations in cities where they did not already exist. I found undying loyalty and enthusiasm everywhere and the eagerness to respond to the rallying cry of "Dear old Howard."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In the third place, my object was to make general observation upon racial conditions as is my universal custom. The educator is apt to look first into educational conditions and, in this regard, the zone, under study furnishes a most interesting situation. In the southern tier of states including Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, there are separate schools for the two races. In other portions of the upper tier of states, the schools are partially mixed and partially separate and still in other portions they are wholly mixed. By observing the operation of this three-fold arrangement, one has

a peculiar opportunity of determining the value to Negroes of mixed and separate schools. Here, as elsewhere, the careful investigator will not be too hasty in reaching sweeping generalization. I find that the sentiment of the people is divided on this policy, the general drift of judgment being to the effect that mixed schools in communities where sentiment is such as to give the Negro the full advantage and inspiration which the school should afford, are desirable. But, wherever the Negro constitutes a considerable fraction of the whole community, public sentiment, unfortunately, is such that the colored child misses the requisite inspiration and incentive. It is a notable fact that wherever separate high schools exist, although the standards of admission are uniform and invariable, there are three or four times as many Negro boys and

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Cohabitation With Negro Women.

The indictment of Sheriff Green of Brookhaven, Mississippi, for unlawful cohabitation with a Negro woman is an advance step taken by the best white people in Mississippi. There are no respectable, intelligent, self-respecting white people who approve of this illicit living together of white men with Negro wenches, and yet this sort of thing is being done nearly everywhere. The Negro look with contempt on such a life, but he is powerless to prevent it. When white men will descend so low as to cohabit with the colored people, it is time for the righteous indignation of the best white people to be aroused, and the self-respecting Negro to protest against such cesspool of corruption.

There is not a community in the South where the masses of white people approve of such a degraded life. They realize that the Negro feels that his race is humiliated and degraded where such immorality and forced social equality exist. In some places where Negro ministers have protested against such cohabitation, they have been brutally treated and forced to leave the country.

This, however, is not the sentiment of the leading white people only the surface element that have lost their standing among their own people. Let there be a rigid enforcement of the law and where such exists let the Negro wench as well as her paramour, suffer the extreme penalty of the law. We appeal to the Christian men and women of the white race to help us protect the virtue of our daughters. The Negro woman must do something to protect her own virtue. They should prefer death rather than submit to the conventions of white men or black men. Any woman who wants to retain her virtue can do so and she will be protected by public sentiment in her immediate community. We have never yet seen a community where white men have refused to protect virtue womanhood, be it white or black.

The woman who wants to live a virtuous life will find encouragement protection by the best white men and the best white women of every community.—Christian Index.

PHILLIPS—NELSON.

Mrs. Matilda Nelson will be married to Mr. J. D. Phillips at 5 o'clock P. M., July 7th, 1909 at the residence of Mr. S. J. Gilpin, 1009 St. Peter Street, Richmond, Va. Friends are invited. No cards.

—Mrs. Nannie Williams of Danville, Va. is on a visit to friends here.

—Mrs. R. E. Wesley is ill at her residence, 707 E. Franklin St.

Prof. Eugene Kierke Jones, is in the city. He is a teacher in the High School, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson, of Pocahontas, and Miss Inez K. Polard, of Covington, Va., called on us.

Sir E. W. R. Glenn, is District Deputy Grand Chancellor, at Ashland, Va.

Mrs. James A. Chiles, has returned to Lexington, Kentucky, after spending many months in this city.

Miss Lizzie G. Yancey, is attending the Teachers' Institute at Hampton, Va.

Prof. J. A. C. Chandler, is now Superintendent of the Richmond Public Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. F. Thompson, are erecting a handsome residence on Leigh St., opposite Adams.

NEGRO FIREMEN HOLD POSITIONS

Wages Equal to Those Paid White Firemen Ordered. Some Concessions Made.

RAILROAD COMPANY WILL OBEY AND WHITE FIREMEN WILL SUBMIT—PECULIAR ENDING OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL STRIKE—COLORED MEN HAVE THE RIGHT TO EARN A LIVELIHOOD.

On Question of White Seniority Majority of the Board Felt Against the Petitioners, But on Other Points All Members Agree, Firemen Scoring Heavily.

Negroes will continue firing on Georgia railroad trains. This was the chief point decided last night by the arbitrators in the well-known Georgia strike case, Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia, and Hilary A. Herbert, appointee of the Georgia road, concurring, and T. W. Hardwick, appointee of the firemen, entering a dissenting opinion.

The announcement of the result of the conference came late at night, after the arbitrators had thrashed out the evidence and the argument in the case for hours.

POINTS FIREMEN WIN.

On a number of other points the Georgia firemen win. The firemen had contended for the same wages to be paid the negro firemen and the white firemen. This was granted by the arbitrators.

The firemen had urged this scale of wages because they were of the opinion that if the road had to pay the same wage, it would prefer to hire white men, who are admittedly more intelligent, and who alone can become engineers, the negroes being barred. At the present time the negroes are employed as firemen because they work for less money, so the Georgia employees say.

It was agreed by the arbitrators that firemen in line of promotion to the position of engineer, shall have three years' experience before being promoted to that position and shall be promoted in the order of their seniority, provided they are able to pass all reasonable requirements and examinations. If they fail to pass their examinations or refuse to pass it, they will be reduced to freight service without losing their seniority. Failing in their second examination they will be reduced to the bottom of the extra list.

PAY OF THE HOSTLERS.

It was agreed that all hostlers shall receive their present rate of pay; assistant hostlers shall be considered as yard firemen and paid the same; extra firemen when used as hostlers shall be paid as hostlers.

The arbitrators agreed that in filling vacancies in the firemen seniority alone shall not control, though it may be considered in connection with efficiency.

The firemen asked that all firemen, when hired, shall be placed in freight yard or hostling service, and the senior white firemen shall have preference of engines and runs. This was denied by the arbitrators, Hardwick dissenting.

The firemen asked that the firemen be not required to throw switches, flag street crossings or trains, except in cases of emergency. This was denied, all arbitrators concurring.

TEXT OF THE FINDING.

In the Matter of Arbitration Between the Georgia Railroad and its Terminals, on the One Hand, and Certain of its Employees, on the Other.

The above stated matter was submitted to arbitration under the act of congress approved June 1, 1898, commonly known as the Erdman act.

In said case, the Georgia railroad selected as its arbitrator Hilary A. Herbert, of Washington, D. C., and the employees selected as their arbitrator Thomas W. Hardwick, of Sandersville, Ga.; said arbitrators having failed to agree upon a third arbitrator within the period of five days, David C. Barrow, of Athens, Ga., was appointed as the third arbitrator by the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor, under the

provisions of the act of congress above referred to. The board thus constituted met and organized by consent of parties at Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, June 21, 1909.

The case above referred to was submitted to arbitration under the act of congress above cited, and under the following agreement, to wit: State of Georgia, County of Fulton and County of Richmond.

"These articles of agreement, entered into this 29th day of May, 1909, by and between Mr. Thomas K. Scott, representing the Georgia Railroad, and also its terminals at Atlanta, hereinafter designated and referred to as the 'Employer,' and by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, representing the employees, hereinafter referred to as 'Employees,' Witnesseth:

FIRST.

"The parties hereto, acting in pursuance of an act of congress of the United States of America and known as public act No. 115, approved June 1, 1898, entitled 'An Act Concerning Carriers Engaged in Interstate Commerce and Their Employees' (constituting chapter 370, 90 Stat. L. 424 et Seq.), to hereby submit to arbitration under the terms of said act, the question hereinafter set out and specified: It being understood and agreed that both parties hereto invoke all of the provisions of the said act and submit themselves unreservedly to the terms of the said act for the purpose of procuring a final determination of the question hereinafter specified and set out, as fully and completely as if all of the terms and provisions of the said act were written into and made a part of this agreement.

MATTERS SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

"SECOND.

"The matters submitted to arbitration are the following regulations which the employees have requested of the Georgia Railroad Company and its terminals at Atlanta:

"a. That the Georgia Railroad Company and its terminals at Atlanta will not use negroes as locomotive firemen, on the road or in the yards, nor as hostlers nor assistant hostlers.

"b. That firemen shall have three years' experience before being promoted to the position of engineer, and shall be promoted in their order of seniority, provided they are able to pass all reasonable examinations. If they refuse or fail to pass the first examination, they will be reduced to freight service without losing their seniority, and the next senior man in turn will be called on to pass. Failing on second examination, they will be reduced to bottom of extra list or disposed of as the company desires. White firemen now in the service who are physically incapacitated for service will not be subjected to this rule. When firemen are promoted to the position of engineer they shall be given certificate of promotion signed by the examiner.

"c. That all firemen, when hired, shall be placed in freight, yard or hostling service, and the senior white firemen shall have preference of engines and runs.

"d. That all hostlers shall receive their present rate of pay; assistant hostlers shall be considered as yard firemen, and paid yard firemen's rates; extra firemen, when used as hostlers, shall receive the rate paid to hostlers.

"e. That passenger, through, local freight and yard engines will not be blocked by non-promotable men.

"f. That firemen will not be re-

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GREAT RALLY AT THE FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Church Rejoices.—Pastor Graham Happy.—Officers Glad.—Members Delighted.

The Fifth Street Baptist Church closed a most successful rally on last Sunday. Never before has such harmony existed and such a quiet rally been had by the Fifth Street Baptist Church. Excellent sermons were preached by the following noted divines: Dr. T. H. Lee, Rev. Hodges, W. H. White, D. D. and Rev. W. T. Anthony. All the sermons were delivered excellent and enjoyed by the large congregation that turned out.

The following clubs together with many friends contributed to the success of the rally: Deacons' Club, Prof. E. H. Peyton, President, \$120.75; William Workers Club, Mrs. Josie A. Graham, President, \$116.70; Ushers Club, John R. Holmes, President, \$100.00; Macedonia Club, Mrs. Callie Brown, President, \$80.25; Rally Club, Mrs. Mary Pace, President, \$75.18; Lily of the Valley Club, Mrs. Mary Hamm, President, \$34.50; Fairmount Club, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, President, \$11.25.

These amounts together with the general collection amounted to \$760.82. All seemed well pleased at the amount raised and thank the public in general for helping.

All of the choir sang sweetly and pleased the people. Thus closed one of the most successful rallies in the history of the old church.

GRIFFIN—MOSSSEL.

The marriage reception held in the palatial and brilliantly lighted residence of Dr. J. R. Griffin, Jr., 906 N. 29th St., Wednesday night, June 30th will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be there. The occasion recalls to memory the quiet marriage of Dr. Griffin, Jr. to Miss Mary Mossell, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. N. F. Mossell, which was solemnized in Philadelphia, March 24, 1909.

If there is a possible chance for us to glean anything from the complete success of the reception, we can see nothing but a long lived, bright, useful and happy lives.

Among those present were Drs. Jones, Shackelford, Bowles and Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, Revs. Hicks and Griffin, Mrs. Rebecca Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. V. Griffin, Mrs. Clara H. Smyth, Mrs. Pitchford and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Sayles and daughter and many others.

\$150.00 Endowment Paid.

Brockton, Mass., June 24, '09.

This is to certify that I have received from John Mitchell, Jr., Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, N. and S. A. E. A. and A., (\$150.00) One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in payment of the death claim of Brother Whitlock L. Williamson, who was a member of Moravian Lodge, No. 13 of Danville, Va. her

Signed—Bertha x Watson, mark Administratrix.

Witness: J. J. Madden.

Dr. Mossell Here.

N. F. Mossell, the skillful Philadelphia Physician and Surgeon was in the city this week and called on us. He came to attend the reception of his daughter, who is now the bride of Dr. J. R. Griffin, Jr. The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital at Philadelphia is almost as much a monument to Dr. Mossell as it is to the late Frederick Douglass.

NEGROES BETTER THAN WHITES.

The firemen of the Georgia Railroad carry the matter of race prejudice too far when they undertake to deny to Negroes the right to earn an honest living by the labor of their hands. There is no justification in morals, and there ought to be none in law, for a policy so inhuman and un-Christian. No calling is of so much dignity that any man qualified to fulfill its requirements should be excluded from its pursuit.

The learned professions of law, medicine and divinity do not exclude the Negro, nor do they impose any conditions or qualifications that are not imposed on Caucasians or white men generally. It is an anomaly to reprove the Negroes for idleness and shiftlessness and poverty, at the same time erecting barriers of insuperable obstacles against their employment.

Social equality and a fair chance to make a living are two very different matters. Mr. Lincoln once said that because he believed in freedom for the black man it did not follow that he would be willing to marry a Negro woman. And it is equally true with respect to the Georgia white firemen—that because the black fireman is given a chance to support his family, it is not to be inferred that the two families of whites and blacks are to visit each other.

In many respects, as the railroad managers set forth in their testimony, the Negroes are better qualified for the work of firemen or stockers than are the whites. They stand the heat better; they are docile and obedient, and as the position is not one of great responsibility or intellectual difficulty, they are entirely competent to fulfill all its requirements.

If it comes to a question of exclusion on the ground of qualification, and exclusion ought not to be on any other ground, it would seem more reasonable for the white man to give up that work and turn it over to the Negro. But there is no just occasion why either should quit this work as long as they perform it satisfactorily and properly.

But there is much reason why the white men in the lines of manual trades should be fairer and more humane to the black man than they are, in this respect following the professional lines we have indicated.

—Petersburg, Va. Index-Appeal, June 26, 1909.

A Band in Fulton.

Rose Star Band, was organized April 16, 1909, by G. W. Matron, Mrs. Anna Taylor, Mrs. Rosa Gibson, was appointed, Sr. Matron and Mrs. Emaline Jones, Jr., Matron. There were forty bright children and Mrs. Taylor was loud in her praises. Refreshments was served and all heartily enjoyed themselves.

Mrs. Anna Taylor, at Blackstone.

Mrs. Anna Taylor, G. W. M., visited Blackstone, Va., June 1, 1909, for the purpose of organizing a band of Calanthe. The band was gotten up by Mrs. H. L. Jackson, who was appointed. Sr. Matron with Mrs. Mary Bowman, Jr., Matron. It was a band of lovely children and Mrs. Taylor was well pleased.

—Miss Sylvester Johnson, of Columbia, S. C. with her aunt, Mrs. A. P. Dunbar of Columbia, S. C. called on us.

WANTED—Young men to prepare for Civil Service Examinations. VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 210 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Fine Drum Corps.

The Pythian Cadet Drum Corps from Lynchburg, clad in khaki made a fine showing during the recent parade of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

6B, Navy Hill Leads in Attendance!

The pupils in 6B Grade at Navy Hill School had the honor in June, 1909 of having exceeded any former Grade at that building by having perfect attendance for the last half session or from January 1 to June 15, 1909. The pupils and teacher, Miss Maria L. Smith were justly proud and happy and enjoyed refreshments at her residence, 605 N. 1st St., June 15, 1909.

Are All Negroes Colored?

"The Colored Girl," an article well written by Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, appeared in the "Voice of the Negro," June, 1905.

I quote from it, the paragraph that made upon me the deepest impression: "That the term Colored Girl" is almost a term of reproach in the social life of America, is all too true; she belongs to a race that is best designated by the term, Problem.

Of what race does this gifted woman speak? Scientifically speaking we only know of the following races of mankind: The Caucasian, the Mongolian; the Malay, the Negro and the Indian. To one of these we must belong.

Great religious men of early days, who knew no color-stigma, tell us that this Negro race embraces all the people whose original home is the inter-tropical and sub-tropical regions of the globe. The Negro domain thus originally comprised all Africa, a great part of India, Malaysia and the greater part of Australasia. This division in a later day is also made by Encyclopaedia Britannica, twentieth century edition. Noted ethnologists of our day divide the Negro stock. The Papuan or New Guinea Negro Malaysia, Australasia and the Negro proper of the African mainland. During the long ages that have elapsed since their separation, the two branches have under diverse outward conditions differentiated. This is not to be wondered at, if we just for a moment consider the fact that even in Africa, the skin of those who live for many months in the shade of the forest, is observed to lose its intense black color; and African women confined within the walls of the harem become in a few years as fair as southern Europeans. Again we find in Africa whole tribes of Negroes, who have no color; there is actually no coloring matter in their skin, hair nor the iris of their eyes.

While the word Negro in Spanish and Italian—not American—means dark-skinned, being derived from the Latin word Niger, black; the meaning as a race-word is much fuller and richer; of it no man of African descent need be ashamed. Read and study what the Ancient Negro achieved; I am sure it will be more than an eye-opener.

When the stigma of American shores a captive. As a social factor, he was intended to be purely a Zero.

The word colored is so vague, that it cannot be written with a capital except under Rule II. As a race-word it is unauthorized. In meaning it is not fit for so great a people as we are. The word does mean, stained, dyed, tinged, etc. If we would only deal with the Mestizo, Zambos, the Cholo, the Pardo, and Chino this word might fit fairly well as to outward appearance, but even then no race would be designated. The occasional mingling of blood, will not even change sentiment in our favor.

When Mr. Tillman, the noted Southern Senator saw our Booker Washington for the first time, his only desire being to see the proportion of white blood, he declared him only a fourth of a Negro even with the estimate made. I gave credit to the Southern gentleman for not designating him Colored; it would have meant nothing at all for us. I long for the day when our teaching force will teach our youth, Negro-Manhood and Negro-womanhood. When in our Colleges and Universities we shall see not only the pictures of Washington and Lincoln, but a Toussaint L'Ouverture a Banneker and the great statesman Fred Douglass. We have no need to be ashamed, though so recently emerged from servitude, of a race that has produced a Dunbar, a Booker Washington, a Webster Davis, a John Mitchell, and such women as "Sojourner Truth," a Frances Harper and Fannie Coplin. There are others not few in number who when understood will be leaders of thought in our great country. However, we can only build and make a race by sticking to it. Getting away from the race is but to degenerate. Let us stop coloring the matter and as far as possible prevent others doing so.

Our every effort should be but a means to higher results and nobler ends. Do not start forward in life seeking color; like butterflies sporting and searching for gaudy flowers.

We are in a mighty busy world at a most critical period of our existence and now have reached the vestibule of outer court, where it is right and proper to wipe the feet and hang up the hat. Every action now touches on some chord that will vibrate not only in the world of fame, but in eternity. "Make haste slowly" is a most excellent maxim since so much depends upon the correctness of steps taken and thoughts advanced.